VISION IAS

www.visionias.in

GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1243)

Name of Candidate			
Medium Eng./Hindi		Registration Number	
Center		Date	

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
5	10	
6	10	
7	10	
8	10	
9	10	
10	10	
11	15	
12	15	
13	15	
14	15	
15	15	
16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका मे सूचनाए भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न–पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमे बीस प्रश्न है अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी मे छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न–सह–उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम मे लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों मे शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका मे खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

16-B, 2nd Floor, Above National Trust Building, Bada Bazar Marg, Old Rajinder Nagar, Delhi-110060

Plot No. 857, 1st Floor, Banda Bahadur Marg (Opp Punjab & Sindh Bank), Dr. Mukherjee Nagar Delhi- 110009

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

This document is personalised for raghav jain(raghav jain0604@gmail.com)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

1. Reservation of seats in legislature is needed to ensure meaningful political participation of women and to make the democratic process truly inclusive. Discuss the statement in the light of 108th Constitution Amendment Bill.

(150 words) 10

महिलाओं की सार्थक राजनीतिक सहभागिता सुनिश्चित करने एवं लोकतांत्रिक प्रक्रिया को सही अर्थों में समावेशी बनाने हेतु विधायिका में सीटों के आरक्षण की आवश्यकता है। 108वें संविधान संशोधन विधेयक के आलोक में इस कथन की विवेचना कीजिए।

The overall betterment of women is not possible till the time they are being involved at large in the law making process.

Women constitutes only 9% of Lok Sabha seats and 11% of state assembly seats on an average.

Women Reservation Bill which provides for 33% reservation is pending since years. Due to this reason, inclusive growth has been hampered in reality which can be stated by India's rank of 108 on Global Gender Gap Index issued by World Economic Forum.

This document is personalised for raghav jain(raghav.jain0604@gmail.com)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Women Reservation Bill will surely lead to favourable laws, better participation and empowerment of women.

But, it has to be realised that situation can't be changed till the values of equality (article 14) are internalized by the society itself.

So, the given bill is just a step which is surely necessary but not sufficient for inclusive growth.

This document is personalised for raghav jain(raghav.jain0604@gmail.com)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2. Discuss the issue of reservation in promotions for SCs and STs in public employment in the light of various judicial pronouncements and constitutional amendments. **(150 words) 10**

विभिन्न न्यायिक निर्णयों और संवैधानिक संशोधनों के आलोक में सार्वजनिक नियोजन में SCs और STs के लिए पदोन्नति में आरक्षण के मुद्दे पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Article 15 and 16 of Indian Constitution enables the state to provide for reservation for the development of SCs and STs.

In Nagraj vs Union of India case, Supreme Court clearly stated that reservation in promotions will be provided if the following conditions are met:

i) if the community is socially and educationally backward
ii) if they are not well represented in higher jobs
iii) if reservation does not hamper overall efficiency

It becomes difficult for State to gather data to support

This document is personalised for raghav jain(raghav jain0604@gmail.com)

Don't write anything in this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

above conditions which was making it difficult to make reservations in promotions

But recently Supreme Court gave another judgement which allowed promotions through reservation without the requirement of giving documents to fulfill previous conditions.

Recent Judgement is a good step towards establishing an egualitarian society and upholding the true values of Indian Constitution as it will prevent the backward communities from the hassles of procedural delays.

This document is personalised for raghav jain(raghav.jain0604@gmail.com)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3. Highlight the reasons behind underperformance of the Autonomous District Councils (ADCs). How can their performance be improved?

(150 words) 10

स्वायत्त जिला परिषदों (ADCs) के निम्नस्तरीय कार्य-निष्पादन के पीछे उत्तरदायी कारणों पर प्रकाश डालिए। उनके कार्य-निष्पादन को कैसे बेहतर किया जा सकता है?

Sixth Schedule of Indian Constitution allows the establishment of Autonomous District Councils (ADCs) to allow local tribals to live their life as per their traditions.

But the objective is not achieved due to the following reasons:

i) Lack of training and awareness about the provisions and the execution of plans

ii) Lack of financial resources due to the inability of ADCs to collect local taxes.

iii) Less devolution of power as the State governments usually hesitate to give up upon their authority.

This document is personalised for raghav jain(raghav.jain0604@gmail.com)

Don't write anything in this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

iv) Corruption amongst ADCs members which disallow to transfer policy benefits to the weaker sections.

v) Non-compliance of State Finance Commission recommendations.

vi) Bureaucratic hurdles - Governor not giving assent to ~~bills~~ bills made by ADCs.

vii) Intentional conversion of rural areas into urban so as to escape provisions.

Situation can be improved through coordination amongst State Government and ADCs, actual devolution of power and finance, training of ADCs members, regular reporting and social audit and check by Centre on regular basis.

This document is personalised for raghav jain(raghav.jain0604@gmail.com)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

4. Highlighting the rationale behind continuance of the Official Secrets Act, critically discuss whether the Right to Information should be given precedence over it. **(150 words) 10**

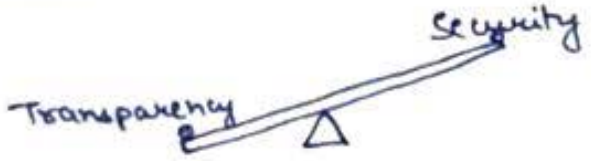
शासकीय गुप्त बात अधिनियम की निरंतरता के पीछे निहित औचित्य पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, समालोचनात्मक चर्चा कीजिए कि क्या सूचना के अधिकार को इस पर वरीयता दी जानी चाहिए।

The Official Secrets Act 1923 was the product of colonial era which was introduced in order to keep government operations out of the knowledge of masses.

But even today, this act is in continuance so as to maintain national security and to protect important information from disruptive hands.

As far as Right to Information Act (RTI) 2005 is concerned, it gives ~~to~~ citizens right to question the government and indirectly increase the accountability of State.

This document is personalised for raghav jain(raghav.jain0604@gmail.com)



The trade-off between transparency and national security is sometimes misused by the government in the name of Official Secrets Act which denies people their right under Article 19.

It is important to list down the areas of national importance which are beyond the scope of RTI so as to bring transparency and maintain the balance between the two Acts.

This will allow the remaining areas where RTI will rule over official secrets act which should be the situation in today's modern era.

This document is personalised for raghav jain(raghav jain0604@gmail.com)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

5. Write a short note on India Enterprise Architecture (IndEA) framework. Highlighting its main principles, examine how its full fledged implementation can improve the existing governance landscape of India.

(150 words) 10

इंडिया एंटरप्राइज आर्किटेक्चर (IndEA) फ्रेमवर्क पर एक संक्षिप्त लेख लिखिए। इसके प्रमुख सिद्धांतों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, परीक्षण कीजिए कि किस प्रकार इसका पूर्ण कार्यान्वयन भारत के वर्तमान शासन परिदृश्य को उन्नत बना सकता है।

This document is personalised for raghav jain(raghav.jain0604@gmail.com)

Don't write anything in this margin

This document is personalised for raghav jain(raghav.jain0604@gmail.com)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

6. What is the rationale behind having a mandatory 'cooling-off' period for retired civil servants? In light of numerous instances of violation of this provision, do you think there is a need to have a relook at Civil Services Conduct Rules? **(150 words) 10**

सेवानिवृत्त सिविल सेवकों के लिए अनिवार्य 'उपशमन' अवधि होने के पीछे क्या औचित्य है? इस प्रावधान के उल्लंघन के कई दृष्टांतों के आलोक में, क्या आप मानते हैं कि सिविल सेवा आचरण नियमावली पर पुनर्विचार किए जाने की आवश्यकता है?

This document is personalised for raghav jain(raghav.jain0604@gmail.com)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

This document is personalised for raghav jain(raghav.jain0604@gmail.com)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में लिखें नहीं)

7. Highlighting the key features of POSHAN Abhiyan, explain how it is an improvement over previous interventions in achieving the goal of malnutrition free India. **(150 words) 10**

पोषण (POSHAN) अभियान की प्रमुख विशेषताओं पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, समझाइए कि यह कुपोषण मुक्त भारत के लक्ष्य को प्राप्त करने में पिछले हस्तक्षेपों की तुलना में कैसे समुन्नत है।

In the backdrop of India's poor ranking of 103 on Global Hunger Index, Indian government came up with Poshan Abhiyan to resolve the issue.

The main objective of this initiative is to reduce the level of malnutrition, Infant Mortality rate, Maternal Mortality rate and anaemia by 2%.

The iniative calls for an integrated effort towards nutrition cutting across various sectors like health, child, women, food security etc. This consortium approach makes it

This document is personalised for raghav jain(raghav jain0604@gmail.com)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

different from the previous iniatives which were operated in isolation.

In order to make this a big success, government must use Information Technology and Big Data Analytics with a focus on outcomes rather than outputs.

This iniative if implemented thoroughly can contribute stupendously in achieving the goals written under National Health Mission.

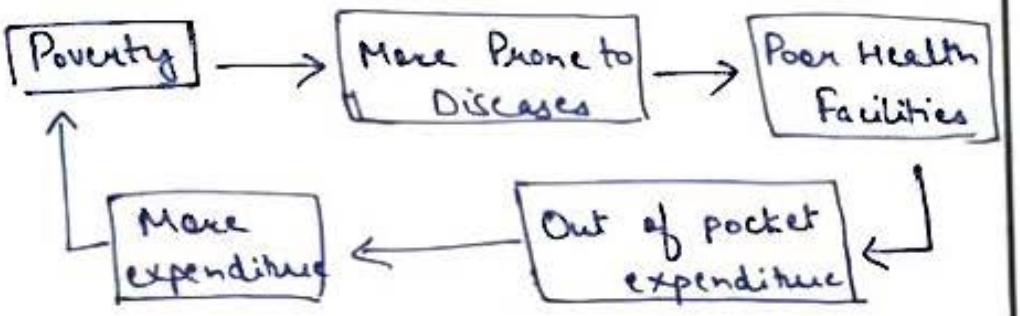
This document is personalised for raghav jain(raghav.jain0604@gmail.com)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

8. Highlighting the need of generic medicines in India, give an account of the reasons behind their lower availability and adoption. Also, mention some steps taken by the government in this regard. (150 words) 10

भारत में जेनरिक दवाओं की आवश्यकता पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, उनकी कम उपलब्धता और स्वीकरण हेतु उत्तरदायी कारणों का विवरण प्रस्तुत कीजिए। साथ ही, इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कुछ कदमों का भी उल्लेख कीजिए।

Out of the total health expenditure, around 65% is from 'out of pocket' expenditure.



The above cycle can only be stopped through high scale adoption of generic medicines which will reduce the poor's health expenditure.

The reasons for the low availability and adoption is lack of awareness about generic medicines, low research and development expenditure

This document is personalised for raghav jain(raghav jain0604@gmail.com)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

unwillingness of pharmaceutical companies in order to retain their high profits, poor attitude thinking generic medicines to be less useful.

Government has established Jan-Aushadi centres to make generic medicines available in remote areas. Plus it has also tried to raise awareness at social sites and even Prime Minister through 'Mann Ki Baat'.

It is required to create a pool of health cadre and financial support to pharma companies engaged in generic medicines to create further widespread.

This document is personalised for raghav jain(raghav.jain0604@gmail.com)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

9. Give an account of the challenges that the multilateral rule-based trading system is facing. With special focus on WTO, discuss how these challenges can be addressed effectively. **(150 words) 10**

बहुपक्षीय नियम-आधारित व्यापार प्रणाली द्वारा सामना की जा रही चुनौतियों का विवरण प्रस्तुत कीजिए। WTO पर विशेष बल देते हुए, चर्चा कीजिए कि किस प्रकार इन चुनौतियों का सफलतापूर्वक समाधान किया जा सकता है।

It is an irony that in today's world of globalization, multilateral trading system is undergoing many challenges.

US withdrawl from Trans-Pacific Partnership has lead to further debate whether countries are again going back to bilateral trade.

The challenges faced by multilateral system are the conflicting objectives of different countries, lack of consensus and trust, domination of few big countries in policy making, undue favour given to developing countries which developed countries usually

This document is personalised for raghav jain(raghav.jain0604@gmail.com)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

don't like.

Bilateral trade gives an option to create win-win situation and to lay down terms and conditions to the best possible own benefit.

But the challenges faced by multilateral systems (WTO) can be resolved through equal participation, detailed codification of laws, quick dispersal of grievances, creating win-win situation to the best and lastly ~~not~~ ~~giving~~ not allowing dominance of few on multilateral platform.

This document is personalised for raghav jain(raghav.jain0604@gmail.com)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

10. Highlight the major impediments affecting India-US trade relations. What possible consequences can the recent withdrawal of Generalized System of Preference (GSP) have on India-US trade relations? **(150 words) 10**

भारत-अमेरिका व्यापार संबंधों को प्रभावित करने वाले प्रमुख अवरोधों पर प्रकाश डालिए। हाल ही में, अधिमानता की सामान्यीकृत प्रणाली (जनरलाईज्ड सिस्टम ऑफ प्रेफेरेंस: GSP) की समाप्ति से भारत-अमेरिका व्यापार संबंधों पर क्या संभावित प्रभाव पड़ सकता है?

In the world of globalisation, US is reverting to anti-globalisation which is evident from its steps of increasing duties (leading to trade war) and removing India from list of Generalized System of Preferences (GSP).

India-US trade relations are facing more challenges like increased duties, less mobility of skilled people (HIB visa), US focus on domestic industries and employment etc.

Withdrawing India from GSP would not affect too much as the concerned Indian products which used to get benefit were of a very small proportion.

Rather, the maximum negative

This document is personalised for raghav jain(raghav.jain0604@gmail.com)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

effect will be on US consumers who have to buy the given products at higher rates.

Short run damage would not be so much as compared to long term effect. As this will surely lead to poor trade relations in future plus both the countries will look for alternatives in such a trust-deficit scenario as far as business is concerned.

It is important to arrange high level leadership meetings on this concern so as to maintain the all old trade relations.

This document is personalised for raghav jain(raghav jain0604@gmail.com)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

11. In a democratic setup, it is imperative that independence be balanced with accountability. Discuss in the context of judiciary in India. **(250 words) 15**

किसी भी लोकतांत्रिक व्यवस्था में, यह अत्यावश्यक है कि स्वतंत्रता को जवाबदेही के साथ संतुलित किया जाए। भारत में न्यायपालिका के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए।

In the backdrop of instances like medical bribery case, harrasment case, issues regarding to the allocation of cases; the debate has begun whether Judiciary needs to be more transparent in order to retain its old faith.

Ongoing Issues

- Allocation of cases
- Appointment of Supreme Court Judges
- Open Court proceeding
- Right to Information

---x---x---x---x---

The questions about the induction of Judiciary under Right to Information Act has been raised especially after the issues related to appointment of Judges.

Article 50 of Indian Constitution

s document is personalised for raghav jain(raghav.jain0604@gmail.com)

Don't write anything in this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

provides Independence to Judiciary but it should also be kept in mind that Constitution itself derives power from the people which have the ultimate authority.

Transparency and Accountability are the bedrock of Good Governance and such ideals should be followed by Judiciary also.

The balance between Independence and accountability can be maintained through appointment of ombudsman and getting Judiciary under RTI with certain exceptions

Judiciary has already disregarded NJAC (National Judicial Appointment Commission) which ~~this~~ has helped to

This document is personalised for raghav jain(raghav.jain0604@gmail.com)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

maintain its Independence. But its the duty of Judiciary only to lay down the criteria for future appointment and to bring transparency and hence public faith.

'Memorandum of Procedure' and open court hearings along with the recent judgement of Supreme Court to enhance fairness through clear criterias are some good steps in this direction.

This document is personalised for raghav jain(raghav.jain0604@gmail.com)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

12. Despite various strengths, there are certain weaknesses in the existing structure of departments of the government which render the system slow and cumbersome. Analyze. (250 words) 15

विभिन्न गुणों के बावजूद, सरकार के विभागों की वर्तमान संरचना में कुछ दुर्बलताएं विद्यमान हैं जो व्यवस्था को धीमा और बोझिल बना देती हैं। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

According to Santhanam committee, 4 major reasons of corruption in India are:

i) Administrative delays
ii) Scope of personal discretion
iii) Government taking more than what it can handle
iv) Cumbersome procedures

The given case involves two of the above reasons which are issues due to structural weaknesses.

Various government departments involve hierarchical structure which leads to many channels and

This document is personalised for raghav jain(raghav jain0604@gmail.com)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

hence delays in decision making.

Multiple scale of chain is another issue which leads to conflicting roles or goals and hence comes stage for personal discretion leading to corruption

Departments are more of 'rule-based' rather than 'ends-based' due to which citizens have to face unnecessary bureaucratic hurdles.

Flexible structures are required for quick decision making and to have a goal oriented approach

This document is personalised for raghav jain(raghav.jain0604@gmail.com)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

This document is personalised for raghav jain(raghav jain0604@gmail.com)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

13. In the light of criticism surrounding the composition and functioning of Rajya Sabha, do you think it exists merely as a secondary house of the Parliament? (250 words) 15

राज्यसभा की संरचना और कार्यप्रणाली से संबद्ध आलोचना के प्रकाश में, क्या आप मानते हैं कि इसका अस्तित्व केवल संसद के एक द्वितीयक सदन के रूप में है?

Article 80 of the Indian Constitution calls for the establishment of Upper House which is permanent in nature.

Rajya Sabha consists of maximum 245 members out of which 12 are nominated and each state has its representation on the basis of 1971 Census.

The ~~ab~~ existing composition requires a huge change as there has been a massive demographic change since 1971.

Plus the domicile condition for the member has also been removed which is wrong as it allows a back entry for unaccepted

This document is personalised for raghav jain(raghav jain0604@gmail.com)

Don't write anything this margin (space was left blank)

candidates.

Unlike US, Rajya Sabha doesn't have an equal representation of all states which is against the Federal principles.

As far as functioning of Rajya Sabha is concerned, it lacks many powers compared to Lok Sabha especially related to money and other financial bills.

In case of a deadlock, Rajya Sabha usually loses due to its lower number.

But, all these examples does not mean that it is merely a secondary house as it enjoys equivalent powers in cases like Constitutional Amendment Bills, impeachment of

This document is personalised for raghav jain(raghav.jain0604@gmail.com)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

President, discussions on reports of various committees.

Infact it enjoys special powers under Article 249 (to allow Lok Sabha to legislate on state subject) and Article 312 (All India Services).

In order to maintain true federal and democratic principles, it is important to consider the views of Rajya Sabha so as to bring genuine consensus of all states.

IIS document is personalised for raghav jain(raghav jain0604@gmail.com)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

14. Despite legislative changes with respect to funding of political parties in recent years, many challenges still exist with regards to transparency in electoral funding. Discuss. Can state funding of elections help in addressing these challenges? (250 words) 15

हाल के वर्षों में राजनीतिक दलों के वित्त-पोषण के संबंध में विधायी परिवर्तनों के बावजूद, चुनावी वित्त-पोषण में पारदर्शिता संबंधी कई चुनौतियां अभी भी बनी हुई हैं। चर्चा कीजिए। क्या राज्य द्वारा चुनावों का वित्त-पोषण इन चुनौतियों को दूर करने में सहायता कर सकता है?

~~Law Com~~ Law Commission of India in its 170th report clearly stated for the need to bring transparency in functioning of political parties.

Keeping this in mind, the government of India introduced the concept of electoral bonds to enhance transparency in political funding.

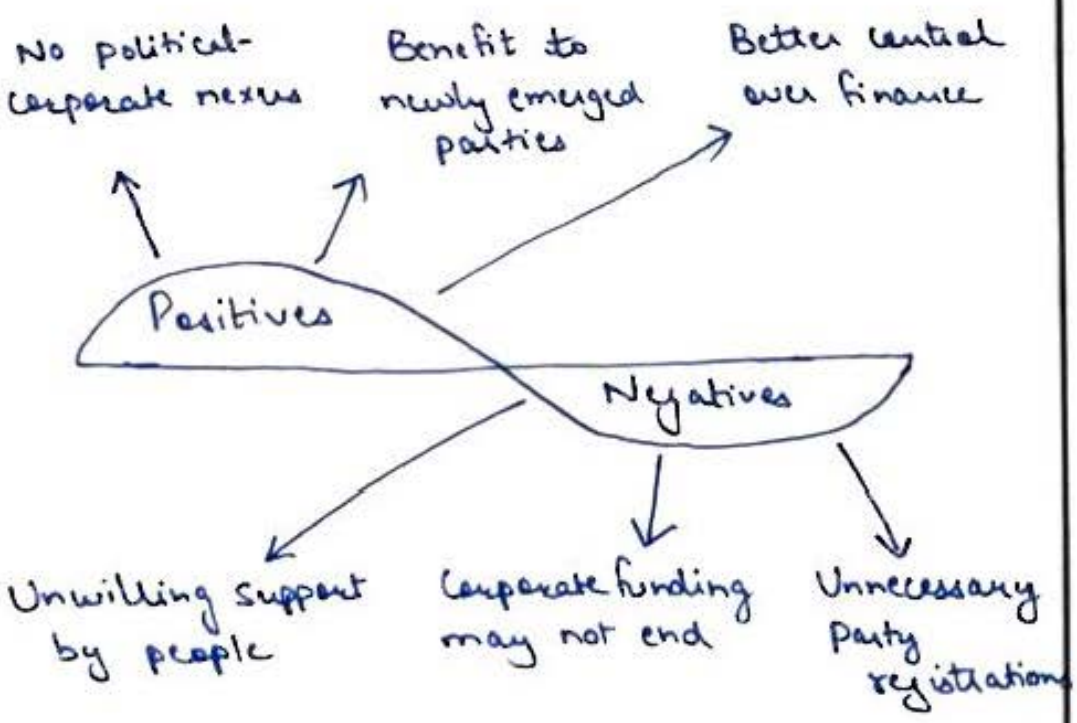
But still there are many challenges that exist ~~as~~ such as anonymity of donor of electoral bond which can be misused to involve black money. Plus the upper limit

This document is personalised for raghav jain(raghav.jain0604@gmail.com)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

of 7.5% of profit to be donated as political funding has been scrapped. Also, companies need not mention the name of party to which it has made a donation.

Considering all these issues, debate on state funding of elections has arisen which is also supported by II Administrative Reforms Commission.



This document is personalised for raghav jain(raghav.jain0604@gmail.com)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

State funding though believed to bring intra-party democracy over financial aspects but it can also lead to vague party registrations.

State funding is only useful if corporate funding is ended totally. For this it is required that candidates should give clear election expenses details plus their sources of incomes as per the Lok Prahari case judgement of Supreme Court.

This document is personalised for raghav jain(raghav jain0604@gmail.com)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

15. Successful and long-lasting urban transformation critically depends on reforming the way our cities are governed. In this context, highlight the challenges plaguing urban governance in India and suggest some strategies to overcome those challenges. **(250 words) 15**

सफल और चिरस्थायी शहरी रूपांतरण मुख्यतया, हमारे शहरों को शासित करने के तरीके में सुधार पर निर्भर करता है। इस संदर्भ में, भारत में शहरी शासन को दुष्प्रभावित करने वाली चुनौतियों पर प्रकाश डालिए और इन चुनौतियों को दूर करने के लिए कुछ रणनीतियों का सुझाव दीजिए।

As per the Annual Survey of Cities 2017, only 2 out of 23 cities have a well developed Citizen Charter policy.

The growing urbanization which can be to the extent of 50% of total population as per UN reports in coming years, surely brings out many challenges to state agents.

- - - - x - - - - x - - - - x - - - - x - - - - - - -

CHALLENGES

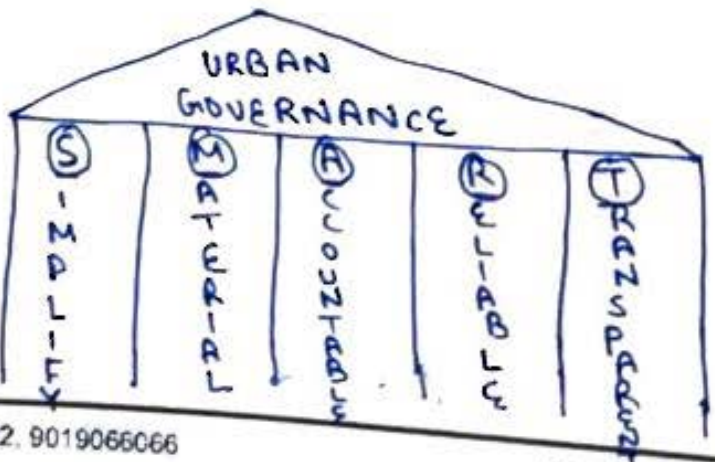
- Inequalities in service delivery
- Air pollution and environment
- Lack of resources
- Excessive population
- Cleanliness and Hygiene issues
- Vehicular traffic

This document is personalised for raghav jain(raghav.jain0604@gmail.com)

Excessive population puts pressure on limited local resources. As per the NITI Ayog report, around 600 million will face water stress in coming years.

Urbanization brings industrialization which means further air pollution. India has a rank of 177 out of 180 on Environment Performance Index. So working on this aspect is also a huge challenge.

For better governance, officials should aim to be SMART.



This document is personalised for raghav jain(raghav.jain0604@gmail.com)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Simplification of rules, transparency and accountability in operations along with the use of technology (IT) and people's participation can surely improve governance.

Focus on outcomes rather than outputs should be the aim which can be achieved through social audit.

It should be kept in mind the good governance is not the end in itself rather the means to achieve people's welfare.

This document is personalised for raghav jain(raghav.jain0604@gmail.com)

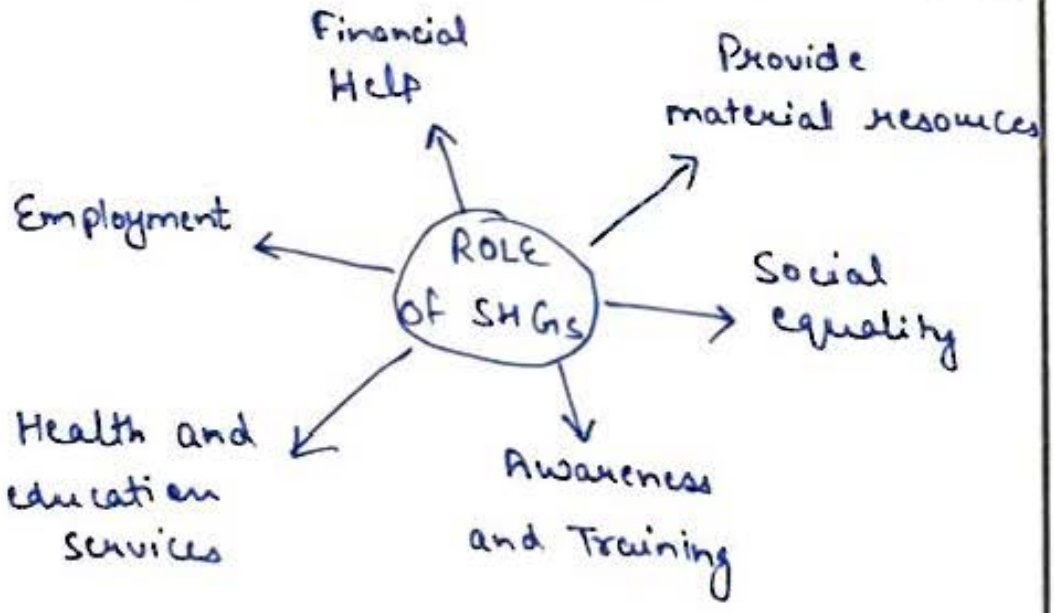
Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

16. Explain the role that SHGs play in poverty alleviation in India. Highlighting the shortcomings of the SHG-Bank Linkage programme, give some suggestions to improve its performance. **(250 words) 15**

भारत में निर्धनता उन्मूलन में SHGs द्वारा निभाई जा रही भूमिका को स्पष्ट कीजिए। SHG-बैंक लिंकेज कार्यक्रम की कमियों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, इसके निष्पादन में सुधार लाने हेतु कुछ सुझाव दीजिए।

Self Help Groups (SHGs) ~~the~~ is the concept of coming together of community people to support each other which creates a win-win situation for all.

There have been many success stories of SHGs like Lijjat Paapad, Amul etc.



This document is personalised for raghav jain(raghav.jain0604@gmail.com)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

It is important to allow these SHGs to work freely so as to make them succeed and government should provide them all possible assistance as they also replicate the help by making government services reach to remote areas

SHG - Bank Linkage Programme though good on paper has certain limitations especially considering the people involved in such groups.

The programme may though lead to formalization but it creates procedural hurdles as SHGs lack documentation and other resources required.

This can lead to their unnecessary exploitation by bankers

This document is personalised for raghav jain(raghav.jain0604@gmail.com)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

which is against the very concept of SHGs.

In order to make SHGs further success, it is important to provide them with financial assistance, institutional finance, appropriate training for development by enhancing their skills (SKILL INDIA) to excel in their field.

This document is personalised for raghav jain(raghav.jain0604@

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

17. Despite initiatives taken by the government in recent years to address the challenges of the Indian higher education system, many reforms are still required to improve its quality and enhance its relevance. Analyse.

(250 words) 15

भारतीय उच्च शिक्षा प्रणाली की चुनौतियों का समाधान करने के लिए विगत वर्षों में सरकार द्वारा की गई पहलों के बावजूद, इसकी गुणवत्ता में सुधार लाने और इसकी प्रासंगिकता बढ़ाने हेतु अभी भी कई सुधारों की आवश्यकता है। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Gross enrolment in higher education is around 25% which even goes lower when it comes to women, SCs and STs.

Indian higher education system lacks proper infrastructural facilities. The government has introduced RISE (Revitalizing Infrastructure and System Education) initiative but still it lacks on ground results.

Trained staff is another concern for which GIAN programe was introduced to involve international teachers. Trained staff is very important for students to excel in research work.

This document is personalised for raghav jain(raghav.jain0604@gmail.com)

Don't write anything this margin

Financial Resources are also an hindrance which do not ~~let~~ let higher institution get latest equipments and technology. The introduction of Higher Education Financing Agency (HEFA) needs to operate optimally without any corruption.

Besides having a National Accedition Institution, Indian higher education suffers with a low level of accedition which needs to be catered to.

Better technology and research facilities are another area of concern which Education department has to look after.

This document is personalised for raghav jain(raghav jain0604@gmail.com)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

In order to overturn the overall higher education system, zero base reforms are required.

Transparency in government department working with focus on international standardized outcomes is necessary.

This document is personalised for raghav jain(raghav.jain0604@gmail.com)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

18. Giving an account of the progress made under the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana, mention the challenges that it faces in achieving its target. How can the implementation of the programme be fast-tracked? **(250 words) 15**

प्रधानमंत्री आवास योजना के अंतर्गत हुई प्रगति का विवरण प्रस्तुत करते हुए, अपने लक्ष्य को प्राप्त करने में इस योजना के समक्ष आने वाली चुनौतियों का उल्लेख कीजिए। इस कार्यक्रम के कार्यान्वयन को किस प्रकार त्वरित किया जा सकता है?

With the objective of providing 'pucca house' to all, government of India came up with Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana.

Recent studies show that out of 47 lakhs houses built, only around 8.5 lakhs have been alloted to beneficiaries.

Last year's budget made 'housing' come under 'Infrastructure' status which allowed low interest loans. That was a good step but still the target of 1.2 crore houses is a far-cry.

This document is personalised for raghav jain(raghav jain0604@gmail.com)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

The various challenges faced under this scheme are lack of financial resources (banks unwilling to credit due to rising non-performing assets), corrupt builders, low inspection, bureaucratic hurdles etc.

In order to fast-track the implementation of this programe, it is necessary to bring ease in related laws, use of information technology to ~~get~~ keep a check on progress, social audit to see if actual beneficiaries are benefitted and by providing financial assistance to developers.

This document is personalised for raghav jain(raghav jain0604@gmail.com)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Proper implementation of Real Estate Act along with unique solutions like rental housing can be used in order to achieve the overall objective.

This document is personalised for raghav jain(raghav.jain0604@gmail.com)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में लिखें नहीं)

19. Island nations of the Indian Ocean hold immense strategic value in shaping the geopolitical contours of the region and ensuring maritime security of India. Discuss.

(250 words) 15

हिंद महासागर के द्वीपीय राष्ट्र इस क्षेत्र की भू-राजनीतिक रूप-रेखा को आकार देने और भारत की समुद्री सुरक्षा सुनिश्चित करने में अत्यधिक रणनीतिक महत्व रखते हैं। चर्चा कीजिए।

With US staying back in world arena by reducing its footprints and China coming up to fill in the vacuum, it is important for India to maintain healthy relations with Indian ocean islands countries.

IMPORTANCE

- Sea Line of Communication
- Trade and Connectivity
- Security

The above chart shows the importance of maintaining healthy relations with islands countries.

With the rise of Indo-Pacific trade and connectivity, such

This document is personalised for raghav jain(raghav.jain0604@gmail.com)

Don't write anything this margin

island nations become all the more important from the geoeconomic context.

Coming together of these small island countries can also reduce the overall footprint of China in South Asia which wants to rule geopolitically through its 'debt trap policy'.

As far as security is concerned, it will also help to retaliate China's 'string of pearl policy' by making ports at Chittagong, Hambantota, Maroo atoll, Gwadar and Djibouti.

In order to protect its navigation and trade in Indian ocean, it is important for India to make full use of

This document is personalised for raghav jain(raghav.jain0604@gmail.com)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में लिखें नहीं)

stages like Indian Ocean Rim Association (IORA) and Indian Ocean Naval Symposium

The recent government changes in Sri Lanka and Maldives is a good fortune for India and like Duqm port (Oman), Changi Naval base (Singapore); it can also make use of Agalega islands to increase its presence in Indian ocean.

Document is personalised for raghav jain(raghav.jain0604@gmail.com)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

20. Development assistance, a key instrument in India's foreign policy, has seen a considerable expansion in the past few years both in its scope and reach. Elucidate. **(250 words) 15**

भारतीय विदेश नीति के एक प्रमुख साधन के रूप में 'विकास सहायता' के दायरे और पहुँच दोनों में विगत कुछ वर्षों में काफी विस्तार देखा गया है। सविस्तार स्पष्ट कीजिए।

India has always given itself the status of 'big brother' when it comes to South Asian countries.

This is also in line with the foreign policy of single side assistance which initiated during Narsimha Rao's government.

Last year Nepal's earthquake created a huge devastation and so India decided to provide assistance of 750 million dollars to Nepal along with NDRF (National Disaster Response Force).

This document is personalised for raghav jain(raghav jain0604@gmail.com)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में लिखें)

India's development assistance has further reached as recently it announced financial assistance to Afghanistan for developmental projects along with the nuclear plant in Bangladesh by ~~partnering~~ collaborating with Russia.

All these instances show that India is going away further geographically as far as its development assistance is concerned. Last year, on the same lines, Prime Minister announced a relief package to Indonesia after it was hit by Tsunami.

All these steps are in accordance with its various foreign policies like 'Act East', reducing

is document is personalised for raghav jain(raghav.jain0604@gmail.com)

Don't write anything this margin

the control of China in South Asia etc.

India should continue with the same if it wants to retaliate China's 'debt trap' policy that too through humanitarian basis which is a great example of smart power. (soft + hard power)

This document is personalised for raghav jain(raghav.jain0604@gmail.com)

VISION IAS

www.visionias.in

GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1247)

Name of Candidate	RAGHAV JAIN		
Medium Eng./Hindi	ENGLISH	Registration Number	262678
Center		Date	

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
5	10	
6	10	
7	10	
8	10	
9	10	
10	10	
11	15	
12	15	
13	15	
14	15	
15	15	
16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न–पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न–सह–उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

16-B, 2nd Floor, Above National Trust Building, Bada Bazar Marg, Old Rajinder Nagar, Delhi-110060

Plot No. 857, 1st Floor, Banda Bahadur Marg (Opp Punjab & Sindh Bank), Dr. Mukherjee Nagar Delhi- 110009

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

This document is personalised for raghav jain(raghav.jain0604@gmail.com)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

1. Mention the structure and functions of NITI Aayog. Also, comment on its contemporary relevance. **(150 words) 10**

नीति (NITI) आयोग की संरचना और प्रकार्यों का उल्लेख कीजिए। साथ ही, इसकी समकालीन प्रासंगिकता पर भी टिप्पणी कीजिए।

The NITI Ayog was established by the 16th Lok Sabha government in 2015, replacing the old Planning Commission.

STRUCTURE :

- NITI Ayog consists of Prime Minister as the Chairman and 4 ex-officio Cabinet Ministers.
- It consists of 2 full-time and 2 part time members each.
- Governing Council consists of chief ministers of all states, governors of states under President rule, administrators of union territories..
- Regional council consists of local regional ministers to look after local issues.
- Innovation Hub and Team India Hub are 2 parts of NITI Ayog.

This document is personalised for raghav jain(raghav.jain0604@gmail.com)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Functions:

- It is an advisory body which looks after the overall planning for economic, political and social development.
- Ensures cooperative as well as competitive federalism
- Checks performance of states through its various indices like ease of doing business, farmers reforms index, logistics index etc.

Contemporary Relevance

- Its approach is better than erstwhile Planning Commission as it focuses on bottom-up approach.
- It is only an advisory body, so it should also take some financial powers to strengthen its presence.
- Overall, it has catered objectively ensuring inclusive development through equal participation of every state.

This document is personalised for raghav jain(raghav.jain0604@gmail.com)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2. Critically discuss the practice of setting up Fast Track Courts to reduce pendency of cases in the judiciary. **(150 words) 10**

न्यायालयों में लंबित वादों को कम करने के लिए फास्ट ट्रैक कोर्ट को स्थापित करने की कार्यप्रणाली की आलोचनात्मक विवेचना कीजिए।

In India, more than 3.5 crore cases are pending as per the latest studies.

The Supreme Court of India has emphasized upon setting up of 'Fast Track' courts in order to give quick and timely justice to citizens.

~~Though~~ Fast Track courts can reduce the burden of existing judicial system. It can also incorporate experts from related fields in order to make in-depth analysis of case and better judgement consequently.

The establishment of Fast Track Courts like tax benches is though a good step in reducing pendency but it has not been

This document is personalised for raghav jain(raghav.jain0604@gmail.com)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

able to achieve its objectives as such.

Even after the introduction of Fast Track Courts, the speed of delivering justice has not improved much. This is evident from the case clearance rate of 88 as per the economic survey.

This shows that number of pending cases is still rising every year.

In order to make the concept of 'Fast Track courts' successful, focus should be on adequate infrastructure, good appointment criterias, time bound judgement and less cases of appeals.

These steps are important to ensure genuine justice to the victimised as under Article 21 of the Indian Constitution.

This document is personalised for raghav jain(raghav.jain0604@gmail.com)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3. Highlight the challenges faced by lower judiciary in India and suggest measures for enhancing their productivity. (150 words) 10

भारत में निचली अदालतों द्वारा सामना की जाने वाली चुनौतियों पर प्रकाश डालिए और उनकी उत्पादकता को बढ़ाने हेतु उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए।

According to Economic Survey, more than 85% of the ~~cases~~ total ~~are~~ pending cases belong to lower judiciary.

Challenges faced by lower judiciary:

i) Lack of adequate infrastructure to carry court proceedings

ii) Large number of vacancies.

iii) Slower rate of case disposal.

iv) Administrative inefficiences of lower court

v) Frequent appeals against their judgements

vi) Poor investigation and low conviction rate.

All the above challenges create hindrances in providing quick, timely and genuine justice to citizens.

This document is personalised for raghav jain(raghav.jain0604@gmail.com)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Measures to enhance Productivity:

i) Fill out the vacancies (more than 8000 as per economic survey)

ii) ~~Sta~~ All India Courts and Tribunal Service - to carry out administrative functions

iii) Investing on lower court infrastructure

iv) Use of technology - going digital to quicken out the court processes.

v) Faster delivery of cases so as to have a case clearance rate of above hundred.

vi) Appointing experts to give quick and analytically correct judgements.

This document is personalised for raghav jain(raghav.jain0604@gmail.com)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

4. Assess the need to formalise the process of post-legislative scrutiny to improve the effectiveness of laws. **(150 words) 10**

कानूनों की प्रभावशीलता में सुधार के लिए विधि-निर्माण पश्चात् संवीक्षा की प्रक्रिया को औपचारिक बनाने की आवश्यकता का मूल्यांकन कीजिए।

The supreme Court of India has established 'Rule of Law' as the basic structure which is very important to hold good democratic principles.

'Rule of Law' vs 'Rule by the Law':
The 'Rule of Law' aims at establishing just and fair laws to protect the liberty and rights of the citizens. Whereas 'Rule by the Law' means laws which can be arbitrary and opposed to democracy.

NEED : The aim of post-legislative scrutiny is to eliminate 'Rule by the Law' so as to ensure that

This document is personalised for raghav jain(raghav.jain0604@gmail.com)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

there is no scope of arbitrariness.

The fundamental law is to ensure democratic rights of citizens and to check that such ~~of~~ rules follow the principles of natural justice also (Due Process of Law).

Post-legislative scrutiny will enhance the accountability of Parliament and will also bring detailed analysis and expertise and hence will ensure people's rights.

Various tools like people's opinions, experts discussions, parliamentary committees, etc. can be used to facilitate post-legislative scrutiny.

This document is personalised for raghav jain(raghav.jain0604@gmail.com)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

5. Discuss the potential of Artificial Intelligence (AI) in improving the effectiveness of e-governance in India. **(150 words) 10**

भारत में ई-गवर्नेंस की प्रभावशीलता में सुधार लाने में कृत्रिम बुद्धिमत्ता (AI) की क्षमता की विवेचना कीजिए।

Artificial Intelligence refers to the various cognitive functions performed by a machine like thinking, processing information and decision making.

Potential of AI :

- India is a diverse country, socially as well as geographically.
- Different people have different aspirations and requirements and hence it is important for government to consider all such factors while formulating policies.
- Such policy formulation is only possible with AI which can process such a diverse information and can help to develope different policies for different regions

This document is personalised for raghav jain(raghav.jain0604@gmail.com)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

E-governance and AI:

i) Selection of beneficiaries for different schemes based on historical data

ii) Check over project implementation and funding leakages from head offices only.

iii) Establish a huge database for policy formulation.

iv) Combine data from different ministries (data analytics) e.g. Samagra Vedika Abhiyan of Telangana

v) Quicker and better decision making.

vi) Sector specific benefits like agricultural knowledge, monsoon prediction, water management etc.

This document is personalised for raghav jain(raghav.jain0604@gmail.com)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

6. Despite various reforms in the public grievance redressal mechanisms, their effectiveness remain limited. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**
लोक शिकायत निवारण प्रणाली में विभिन्न सुधारों के बावजूद, उनकी प्रभावशीलता सीमित बनी हुई है। चर्चा कीजिए।

With the increase in socio-economic legislations, citizens' rights over government services has increased manifold times.

But such services are of limited benefits if the grievance redressal mechanism is not appropriate.

Various Reforms Introduced :

i) Introduction of concept of citizen Charter.

ii) Social audit

iii) Right to Information Act

iv) Establishment of various tribunals under Article 323 A and 323 B.

v) Fast Track Courts

vii) Various appelate tribunals.

This document is personalised for raghav jain(raghav.jain0604@gmail.com)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Limited Effectiveness :

- Number of pending cases is more than 3.5 crore (~85% in lower courts)
- Delayed justice
- Poor alternate dispute settlement system and its awareness. (ADRs)
- Government as the largest litigant.
- Non-adherance to RTI, social audit etc.

In order to enhance good governance, quick redressal mechanisms should be emphasized upon along with the maximum use of ADRs.

Sevottam Model of ARC II also calls for redressal mechanism as one of the major pillar of good governance.

This document is personalised for raghav jain(raghav.jain0604@gmail.com)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

7. Explaining the factors that contribute to trafficking of women and children in India, highlight the steps taken in recent times to combat it. **(150 words) 10**

भारत में महिलाओं और बच्चों की तस्करी में योगदान देने वाले कारकों की व्याख्या करते हुए, इससे निपटने के लिए हाल के दिनों में उठाए गए कदमों पर प्रकाश डालिए।

In India, human trafficking as an organised crime business is still prevelant at high rates and government has failed to curb it besides Constitution strongly opposing it under Article 23.

Factors responsible for trafficking :

i) Porous borders which makes it easy for traffickers to take them away.

ii) Poor governance or local instability which favours such organised crime.

iii) High Demand for trafficked people within as well as outside the country.

iv) Lack of awareness amongst innocents who easily get lured by traffickers.

This document is personalised for raghav jain(raghav.jain0604@gmail.com)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Steps taken by government:

i) Legislations such as Anti-Trafficking acts which prohibit such practices and provides for strict punishments.

iii) Comprehensive Integrated Border Management System (CIBMS) to keep a check over the movement of traffickers on porous borders.

iii) Spreading of awareness with the help of various civil society elements.

iv) Check over money laundering through international collaborations (Financial Action Task Force).

Government should use Big Data Analytics and Artificial Intelligence to curb this menace in the long run.

This document is personalised for raghav jain(raghav.jain0604@gmail.com)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

8. With Vector-Borne Diseases (VBDs) reaching epidemic proportions in India, highlight the factors that have led to their emergence. Also, suggest some measures for their effective control and management. **(150 words) 10**

भारत में रोगाणुवाहक-जनित रोग (VBDs) महामारी की तरह उभरकर सामने आये हैं, अतः उन कारकों को रेखांकित कीजिए जिनके कारण इनका उद्भव हुआ है। साथ ही, इनके प्रभावी नियंत्रण और प्रबंधन हेतु कुछ उपायों का भी सुझाव दीजिए।

Every year, we witness a variety of vector borne diseases like dengue, malaria, chikungunya etc. which are basically related to water and hygiene factors.

Factors for their emergence :

i) Poor hygiene practices.

ii) Open defecation especially in rural areas

iii) Standstill water - host for mosquitoes

iv) Poor diagnosis or surveillance facilities

v) Lack of health professionals in remote areas to make people aware about the problem

vi) Hospital inquired infections in certain cases.

This document is personalised for raghav jain(raghav.jain0604@gmail.com)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Measures for effective control.

i) Use of technology - big data analytics to find out 'hot areas' of epidemics

ii) Dedicated health cadre in remote areas for knowledge dissemination.

iii) Timely diagnostic facilities

iv) Covering body to the extent possible and maintaining good hygiene practices.

v) Change water in 'coolers' and use of mosquito repellant creams.

Strategies like 'National Mission on Malaria Elimination' will only be successful if awareness as well as hygiene is maintained especially in rural areas.

This document is personalised for raghav jain(raghav.jain0604@gmail.com)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

9. After years of neglect, rapidly evolving regional strategic realities are now forcing India and Indonesia to coordinate their policies ever more closely. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**

वर्षों की उपेक्षा के बाद, तेजी से विकसित हो रही क्षेत्रीय रणनीतिक वास्तविकताएं अब भारत और इंडोनेशिया को और अधिक घनिष्ठता से अपनी नीतियों को समन्वित करने के लिए बाध्य कर रही हैं। चर्चा कीजिए।

During Cold War era, India was inclined more towards USSR and Indonesia towards US, which actually resulted in bleak relations between the two countries.

NEW REGIONAL REALITIES :

i) Dominance of China through its cheque book diplomacy.

ii) Increased focus on development of Indo-Pacific region.

iii) Japan's initiative of 'Asia-Africa Growth Corridor'.

iv) China's forced rule over South China Sea.

v) Withdrawl of US from global footprint.

This document is personalised for raghav jain(raghav.jain0604@gmail.com)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Importance of India-Indonesia relations:

i) Limited trade till now — great scope to improve in future.

ii) Increased connectivity to boost tourism in both countries.

iii) Ensuring sea lines of communication and regional stability.

iv) Indonesia as a part of 'Act East' policy and the corridor towards Pacific countries.

- India aims for SAGAR (Security and Growth of All in the region) and this is moved through various exercises like Indian Ocean Rim Association, Indian Ocean Naval Symposium etc.

- Indonesia has recently granted access to Sabang island to India which is a great strategic location and shows the level of trust, the two countries are showing and should continue in future.

This document is personalised for raghav jain(raghav.jain0604@gmail.com)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

10. Despite several attempts at resetting the ties, various barriers continue to be a cause of concern in the India-Nepal bilateral relations. Discuss.
(150 words) 10

संबंधों को पुन: स्थापित करने के कई प्रयासों के बावजूद, भारत-नेपाल द्विपक्षीय संबंधों में विभिन्न अवरोध निरंतर चिंता का कारण बने हुए हैं। चर्चा कीजिए।

Since Independence, India and Nepal have always shown positive relations, latter resorting to former in various global issues and increased trust level between the two.

Barriers in Indo-Nepal relations:

i) China factor - Increased involvement of China and its investment in Nepal.

ii) Treaty of Peace and Friendship - Nepal wants to bring changes to this treaty.

iii) Constitutional crisis - Blockade by Madhesis lead to negative sentiments amongst Nepalese for Indians.

iv) Border Issues - Change in the course of river Kalapani which

This document is personalised for raghav jain(raghav.jain0604@gmail.com)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

leads to border issues.

v) Porous borders - resulting in infiltration and organised crime.

- It is important for India to stop looking Nepal from China's lens and respect its sovereignty to engage with other countries

- India should continue to use soft power through high level leadership visits and use of platforms like BIMSTEC, SAARC etc.

- Disaster relief of 750 m$ was a good move in the process of 'Net Development Assistance' and such moves will continue to bring results in the long run.

This document is personalised for raghav jain(raghav.jain0604@gmail.com)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

11. Delineate the differences between pressure groups and interest groups. Citing examples, elaborate on the ways in which pressure groups influence government decisions and policy making in India. **(250 words) 15**

दबाव समूहों और हित समूहों के मध्य अंतर का वर्णन कीजिए। उदाहरणों को उद्धृत करते हुए, उन तरीकों का सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए जिनके माध्यम से दबाव समूह भारत में सरकारी निर्णयों और नीति-निर्माण को प्रभावित करते हैं।

The major part of any civil society is various pressure groups and interest groups which try to keep a check on government and influence its policies in their own favour.

Difference: Interest groups refers to people who want to maximize their own interest through interventions in government decision making process.

Pressure groups are the larger ones and have broad scope comparitively. They need not work for their own interest but for the overall welfare of society.

This document is personalised for raghav jain(raghav.jain0604@gmail.com)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Ways to influence government policies:

i) Propagandizing of their interests through media and social sites to make people talk in their favour. This leads to government eventually hearing their voices and meeting to their needs.

ii) Lobbying - This means making ~~use~~ use of internal contacts and use of power to make legislators make policies in their favours (done majorily through financial support)

iii) Electioneering - It means pooling out fund and resources to make the candidate of your choice to win the elections, whom

This document is personalised for raghav jain(raghav.jain0604@gmail.com)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

you believe could make policies in your favour.

Examples.

- Propaganda technique is majorily used by social activists like ChipkoMovement, Narmada Bachao Andolan etc.

- Lobbying is done by big business giants like Reliance support to BJP.

- Electioneering biggest example is Bal Thackrey who never contested an election himself but always ~~made~~ tried to make his candidate win. Other examples are again big industrialists like ~~Birla~~ Advani group.

This document is personalised for raghav jain(raghav.jain0604@gmail.com)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

12. Highlighting the issues faced by the institutions of local self governance in India, suggest measures that can be taken to improve their effectiveness in the delivery of public goods and services at the grassroot level.

(250 words) 15

भारत में स्थानीय स्व-शासन की संस्थाओं द्वारा समाना की जा रही समस्याओं पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, जमीनी स्तर पर सार्वजनिक वस्तुओं और सेवाओं के वितरण की प्रभावशीलता में सुधार लाने हेतु किए जा सकने वाले उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए।

73rd and 74th Amendment of Indian Constitution aimed to bring grassroot democracy in India which today is going through certain issues.

ISSUES :

i) Devolution of power – lack of power devoluted by state governments has not led these institutions to work to their full potential.

ii) Ambiguity over functional aspects

iii) Lack of skilled human resources to carry out local functions efficiently.

iv) Lack of funds and other resources

This document is personalised for raghav jain(raghav.jain0604@gmail.com)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

v) Power in the hands of few rich local people – which is against the concept of grassroot democracy.

vi) No outcome check or feedback system

vii) Loyalty of bureaucrats towards state departments and lack of dedication to local government institutions.

viii) Overlapping of functions of state departments and local institutions.

MEASURES :

i) Proper devolution of powers by the state government and establishing clear specific goals for local institutions

ii) Financial stability through better revenue collection by local bodies like property tax. Currently rural bodies collect less than 10% of potential

This document is personalised for raghav jain(raghav.jain0604@gmail.com)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

tax revenue.

iii) Training of local service providers

iv) Feedback mechanism though social audit or citizen's charter.

v) Outcome based rewards as proposed by Sumit Bose Committee.

vi) More powers to Gram Sabha rather than just a rubber stamp

It is important to undertake above reforms to strengthen local institutional framework and better service delivery to the remotest areas.

This document is personalised for raghav jain(raghav.jain0604@gmail.com)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

13. The recent amendment to the Right to Information Act, 2005 will weaken the act and undermine the authority of Information Commissioners. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

सूचना का अधिकार अधिनियम, 2005 में हालिया संशोधन इस अधिनियम को कमजोर बनाएगा और सूचना आयुक्तों के प्राधिकार को क्षीण करेगा। चर्चा कीजिए।

India ranks 6th ~~too~~ in global RTI ranking and this was possible only due to the autonomy and the transparency of this institution.

The recent amendment of RTI act 2005, which provides for appointment of public information commissioners by the Central government.

The amendment also gives power to Central government to alter the terms of service including salary and removal.

UNDERMINING THE AUTHORITY :

- The amendment will encroach the independence of information

This document is personalised for raghav jain(raghav.jain0604@gmail.com)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

commissioners.

- The fear of removal or transfers will not allow them to perform their duty with efficiency.
- This creates scope for corruption and hiding information from the public which is against the very objective of the Act.
- The amendment is also against the federal democratic principles.

On the other side, it is also possible that more power to Central government might not affect the overall functioning as it has nothing to do with daily operations.

Information Officers can

This document is personalised for raghav jain(raghav.jain0604@gmail.com)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

continue to perform their duty as earlier and chances are they might perform better due to lack of political interference by state governments.

The Centre should focus on upholding the true motive of the Act and aim at complete transparency and enhancing accountability rather than pity political motives.

This document is personalised for raghav jain(raghav.jain0604@gmail.com)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

14. Highlight the process of delimitation in India. Also, throw light on the debates surrounding the delimitation exercise in India. **(250 words) 15**

भारत में परिसीमन की प्रक्रिया को रेखांकित कीजिए। साथ ही, भारत में परिसीमन की प्रक्रिया को लेकर होने वाले वाद-विवादों पर भी प्रकाश डालिए।

At the time of framing of Constitution, it was decided that each state would have proportionate number of seats to Lok Sabha as per its population (one seat for one million population)

Delimitation in India is done by Delimitation Commission which has been established four times till now. The Commission's task is to provide proportionate seats to Lok Sabha.

But the census of 1971 has been freezed as the basis for ~~the~~ seat allocations. This was done to control population explosion.

Similarly, census of 2001 is

This document is personalised for raghav jain(raghav.jain0604@gmail.com)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

used to delimitate constituencies in state Legislative Assemblies.

But such freezing of 1971 Census is not a true representation of Indian population in today's time.

CURRENT DEBATE :

i) The debate is whether the time has come to reconstitute seats for Lok Sabha as per the current population.

ii) ~~The~~ Currently, there is a huge gap in the extremes of population under one constituency (from 50,000 to 30 lacs).

iii) Delimitation means punishing those states who have controlled population

iv) Delimitation means more legislators which can also lead to difficulty

This document is personalised for raghav jain(raghav.jain0604@gmail.com)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

in Lok Sabha functioning.

v) Today's population is around 1.4 billion as against 54 crores (1971 census)

It is necessary to bring true democracy into picture and value of vote of every citizens should be made equal.

2026 is the last year of current freezing and reconstitution of seats should be done after that as per the latest population numbers -

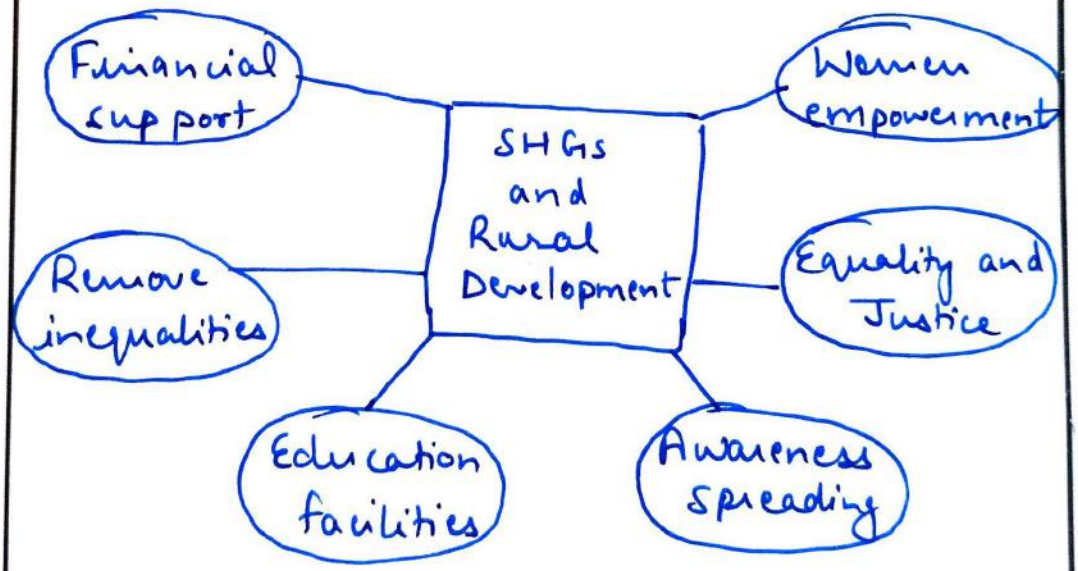
This document is personalised for raghav jain(raghav.jain0604@gmail.com)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

15. Self Help Groups (SHGs) are vehicles of rural development, which help in the upliftment of marginalized groups. Elucidate. Further, mention the constraints faced by SHGs and how they can be addressed. **(250 words) 15**

स्वयं सहायता समूह (SHGs) ग्रामीण विकास के वाहक हैं तथा ये हाशिए पर मौजूद समूहों के उत्थान में सहायता करते हैं। स्पष्ट कीजिए। साथ ही, SHGs द्वारा सामना की जा रही बाधाओं का उल्लेख कीजिए। इन बाधाओं को कैसे दूर किया जा सकता है।

Self Help groups means the association of people who pool resources for a common objective and involve in productive activities plus assist each other during time of distress.



The biggest benefit of SHGs has been the upliftment of

This document is personalised for raghav jain(raghav.jain0604@gmail.com)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

downtrodden especially women

EXAMPLES – success story of Lijjat Papad and Rural Education and Action Development (READ) program of Ariyalur district Tamil Nadu

Constraints faced by SHGs:

i) Lack of skills and appropriate knowledge

ii) Lack of financial resources to expand their activities.

iii) Lack of government as well as local support.

iv) Low institutional credit. ~~and~~

MEASURES REQUIRED:

- It is important for government to provide materialistic assistance

This document is personalised for raghav jain(raghav.jain0604@gmail.com)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

to SHGs so as to enhance their productivity.

- Expansion of SHG-bank linkage scheme to provide financial resources at cheaper rates
- Use of NGO's to enhance such groups in backward areas.

Success story : Dungarpur district, Rajasthan

- the local DC turned tribal women into green entrepreneurs through training and selling of solar lamps.

Such efforts should be replicated in other districts in order to leverage the benefits of such groups.

This document is personalised for raghav jain(raghav.jain0604@gmail.com)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

16. With construction of toilets being only one part of the solution for a clean India, it is time that the Swachh Bharat Mission puts more emphasis on the other facets as well. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

शौचालयों का निर्माण स्वच्छ भारत के समाधान का केवल एक भाग है, अतः अब समय आ गया है कि स्वच्छ भारत मिशन अन्य पहलुओं पर भी अधिक बल दे। चर्चा कीजिए।

As per the studies, the use of toilets have increased from mere 40% in 2014 to more than 90% in 2018.

This has been made possible through the construction of more than 9.5 crore toilets in the past five years.

As per the study in Indore, there has been a reduction of 70% vector borne diseases due to Swachh Bharat interventions.

UNICEF also claims that ODF villages save around 50000/- rupees annually on health expenses.

But this is just the one

This document is personalised for raghav jain(raghav.jain0604@gmail.com)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

side of the picture.

SOME NEGATIVE FACTS:

- According to CPCB, 63% of toilet waste goes untreated into rivers.
- In Uttar Pradesh, only 28% of toilets ~~have sewage~~ were attached to a sewage system and remaining fecal sludge has nowhere to go.
- Around 3000 million litres of untreated waste goes into Ganga on daily basis.
- Apprehensions exist that people still continue to defacate in open besides construction of toilets due to behavioral issues.

This document is personalised for raghav jain(raghav.jain0604@gmail.com)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

MEASURES REQUIRED

- Mere construction of toilets is not enough. It is important to make use of nudge economics and promote behavioral change (Darwaza Band campaign)

- Connectivity of toilets to proper sewage systems.
- Treatment plants to ensure that untreated waste is not disposed into rivers.
- Waste to energy plants in order to make profits out of waste.

It is important for government to focus on disposal of waste aspect and bring necessary regulatory and institutional changes accordingly.

This document is personalised for raghav jain(raghav.jain0604@gmail.com)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

17. Highlight the salient features of Mission Indradhanush. What are the challenges that the mission is facing in its implementation? Suggest measures to address these challenges for progressing towards full immunization coverage. **(250 words) 15**

मिशन इन्द्रधनुष की प्रमुख विशेषताओं पर प्रकाश डालिए। इसके कार्यान्वयन में मिशन को किन चुनौतियों का सामना करना पड़ रहा है? संपूर्ण टीकाकरण प्राप्ति की दिशा में प्रगति करने हेतु इन चुनौतियों को दूर करने के उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए।

In order to reduce infant mortality or child mortality, government of India introduced Mission Indradhanush.

FEATURES :

- It aims at complete immunization of children below two years of age and pregnant ladies.
- It covers vaccination for various diseases like measules, rubella virus, Hepatitus B, polio, diptheria etc.

SUCCESS SO FAR : The mission has been successful in reducing mortalities to some extent and has

This document is personalised for raghav jain(raghav.jain0604@gmail.com)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

increased full immunization from 50% to 70% of children.

CHALLENGES:

- The mission faces the issue of lack of health professionals which can serve in remote areas.
- Lack of government spending (1.15% health expenditure of total GDP)
- No evidence based health policy and lack of data over different regions.
- Poor immunization practices due to ignorance of health professionals.

MEASURES REQUIRED:

- Government should increase its overall spending on this programme as it can help to

This document is personalised for raghav jain(raghav.jain0604@gmail.com)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

produce healthy children which is the biggest asset of the country.

- Proper health cadre who are professional enough to vaccinate people with utmost care. This can be done through proper training also.
- Health and Wellness centres in remote areas.
- National Health Data to make evident based policies.
- Use of digital technology to reach remote areas.

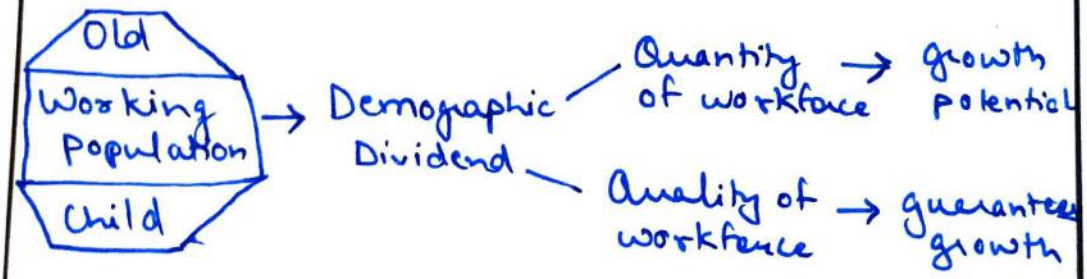
This document is personalised for raghav jain(raghav.jain0604@gmail.com)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

18. Assess the importance of skilling in light of changing economic and demographic structure in India. In this regard, how far has the Skill India Mission succeeded in its mandate. **(250 words) 15**

भारत में बदलती आर्थिक और जनसांख्यिकीय संरचना के आलोक में कौशल सृजन के महत्व का मूल्यांकन कीजिए। इस संबंध में, स्किल इंडिया मिशन अपने अधिदेश में कितना सफल रहा है।

As per the Economic Survey, India is undergoing a demographic dividend which will peak in 2041 (59% workforce).



The above chart shows how it is important to have a demography which ~~has~~ is skilled enough to undertake technical jobs.

Quality of Workforce
- Health
- Education
- Skill Development

This document is personalised for raghav jain(raghav.jain0604@gmail.com)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Developing skills is one of the pillars of workforce quality.

GOVERNMENT MEASURES :

- Skill India mission
- Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana
- National Council for skill development
- ~~Start up India~~ Global Skills Park
- Indian Institute of Skills

IMPORTANCE OF SKILLING :

- Technical expertise is established
- Ground for research and innovation
- High paid jobs
- Use of technology
- Easy absorption by Market.

SKILL INDIA MISSION

- The mission aims to skill around 100 ~~crore~~ million people by 2022.
- Institutional measures like National

This document is personalised for raghav jain(raghav.jain0604@gmail.com)

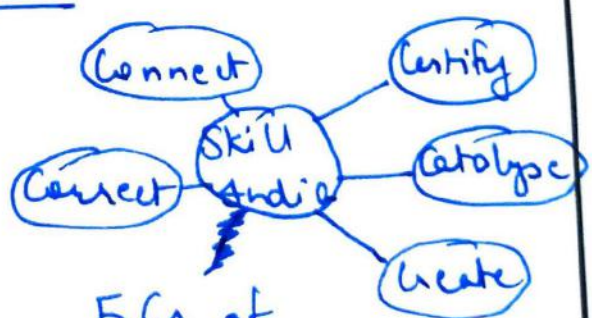
Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Council for skill development.

Some facts – According to Indian Skills Institute, only 46% of higher education graduates are employable.

- Around 4% of Indian workforce has undergone formal skill training

In order to achieve the true objectives of 'Skill India' mission, a pool of strategies should be developed by experts, ~~cutting~~ integrating cross sector efforts and linking academia and industry.



5Cs of Skill India

This document is personalised for raghav jain(raghav.jain0604@gmail.com)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

19. What according to you are the reasons that motivated India to create a dedicated Indo-Pacific division in the MEA recently? Also, highlight the challenges for India in the Indo-Pacific region. **(250 words) 15**

आपके अनुसार वे कौन-से कारण हैं जिन्होंने हाल ही में भारत को MEA के तहत एक समर्पित भारत-प्रशांत प्रभाग गठित करने के लिए प्रेरित किया? साथ ही, भारत-प्रशांत क्षेत्र में भारत के समक्ष चुनौतियों पर भी प्रकाश डालिए।

The US Pentagon from recent times has started to use the term 'Indo-Pacific' which shows its importance in today's geopolitical cra.

Importance of Indo-Pacific:

- Ensuring a check over China's aggressive policy (String of pearls and OBOR)
- Opportunities in terms of trade and enhanced regional stability
- Protecting sea lines of communication and access to strategic points (Malacca strait)
- Extension of 'Act East' policy.

This document is personalised for raghav jain(raghav.jain0604@gmail.com)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- Linked to other initiatives like 'Asia Africa Growth Corridor' and SAGAR (security and growth of all in the region)
- ~~and~~ QUAD group (Australia, Japan, US, India) to keep a check on China.
- India's increased involvement with countries like US and Japan (Malabar exercise).

Challenges :

i) Connectivity issues and lack links with the 'Connecting country' i.e Indonesia.

ii) Withdrawl of US from global footprint

iii) Lack of bilateral relations with Pacific countries

This document is personalised for raghav jain(raghav.jain0604@gmail.com)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

India should focus on establishing a rule based, peaceful, prosperous and transparent Indo-Pacific region and continue to embrace its objectives through the use of different multilateral platforms.

This document is personalised for raghav jain(raghav.jain0604@gmail.com)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

20. For SCO to become a successful regional grouping, it has to overcome bilateral differences between its members and their respective geopolitical calculations. Comment. Also, discuss the role that SCO can play in enhancing India's interest in the Eurasian region. **(250 words) 15**

SCO को एक सफल क्षेत्रीय समूह बनने हेतु, अपने सदस्यों के मध्य के द्विपक्षीय मतभेदों और उनके संबंधित भू-राजनीतिक अपेक्षाओं से उबरना होगा। टिप्पणी कीजिए। साथ ही, यूरेशियाई क्षेत्र में भारत के हितों को बढ़ाने में SCO द्वारा निभाई जा सकने वाली भूमिका की भी विवेचना कीजिए।

SCO countries aims to embrace a common Eurasian identity and it also provides a platform where countries can settle bilateral issues.

- Bishkek Declaration (2019) aimed at converging interests of reducing terrorism, peace in Afghanistan etc.
- Last year, Qindgao was also a success and Indian prime minister introduced a 'SECURE' strategy for SCO region.
- SECURE - security of citizens, environmental concerns, connectivity,

This document is personalised for raghav jain(raghav.jain0604@gmail.com)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

respecting sovereignty, establishing peace.

This SECURE strategy tells that in order to be a successful group it is important to set aside bilateral issues and focus on common interests.

Role of SCO in enhancing India's interest:

- Bilateral talks with China and our concerns about OBOR.
- Better relations with Central Asian countries and access to their energy resources.
- Better connectivity (International North South Transport Corridor)
- Platform to reduce issues with Pakistan also.
- SCO can act as a platform

This document is personalised for raghav jain(raghav.jain0604@gmail.com)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

to increase India's presence in Central Asian region which has been limited till now.

- Platform to discuss on Afghan peace.

The above benefits show how SCO can play an important role in establishing better economic as well as political ties especially during the time when US is withdrawing from global footprint.

This document is personalised for raghav jain(raghav.jain0604@gmail.com)

VISION IAS

www.visionias.in

GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1248)

Name of Candidate	RAGHAV JAIN		
Medium Eng./Hindi	ENGLISH	Registration Number	262678
Center		Date	

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
5	10	
6	10	
7	10	
8	10	
9	10	
10	10	
11	15	
12	15	
13	15	
14	15	
15	15	
16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न–पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न–सह–उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

For raghav jain(raghav.jain0604@gmail.com)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

1. Explain the significance of Credit Rating Agencies (CRAs) in India and highlight the issues in their working. **(150 words) 10**

भारत में क्रेडिट रेटिंग एजेंसियों (CRAs) का महत्व स्पष्ट कीजिए और इनकी कार्यप्रणाली से संबद्ध मुद्दों को रेखांकित कीजिए।

In the backdrop of increasing Non-Performing Assets (NPAs) in Indian economy, the role of credit rating agencies (CRAs) has increased manifold times.

SIGNIFICANCE of CRAs :

1) They help in providing a credit score which acts as a benchmark while lending practices by the banks.

2) Good credit score from lonee viewpoint, makes it easy to have access to cheaper credit.

3) It will bring quality in credit giving and hence reduction in NPAs.

4) It helps to establish a better credit market and enhances foreign

For raghav jain(raghav.jain0604@gmail.com)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

investment.

Issues in the working of CRAs:

- No proper detailed system of collection of data on credibility of various businesses.
- Nexus between corporates and CRAs which make latter provide 'window dressing' ratings to the former.
- Lack of skilled operators
- Less number of CRAs in the economy
- Deviation from international standards.

It is important for CRAs like Crisil to enhance their operations on quantity as well as quality basis to improve further on the overall Indian economy credit rating from 'BBB' towards 'AAA' category

For raghav jain(raghav.jain0604@gmail.com)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2. What are the issues that have limited the success of Special Economic Zones (SEZs) in India? Mention some steps that can be taken to address them. **(150 words) 10**

भारत में विशेष आर्थिक क्षेत्र (SEZs) की सफलता को सीमित करने वाले मुद्दे क्या हैं? इन्हें दूर करने के लिए उठाए जा सकने वाले कुछ कदमों का उल्लेख कीजिए।

The concept of SEZs was introduced to boost the level of exports in the economy but till now limited success have been achieved.

Issues in SEZs:

- Low land utilization – As per CAG reports, only 53% of overall SEZ land is under operation.
- Taxes – Reintroduction of Minimum Alternate tax has reduced their competency
- Domestic market – SEZs are treaty as offshore companies and hence their products are duty imposed and hence incompetent in domestic market.
- Lack of infrastructure and investment

For raghav jain(raghav.jain0604@gmail.com)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- Low quality of skilled labour which prevents the introduction of latest technology in SEZs

Steps Required for revival of SEZs:

- Turning SEZs into Employment and Economic Enclaves - motive should be to generate employment rather than just exports.
- Increase in Investment - to promote research and development and latest technology.
- Land utilization - disposing current land related cases and bringing them under use
- Removal of taxes - to make SEZs good competitive both in foreign as well as domestic market.
- Focus on Productive sectors and services with spillover effects.

For raghav jain(raghav.jain0604@gmail.com)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3. The opportunities for start-ups in India are immense, but so are the challenges. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**

भारत में स्टार्ट-अप्स के लिए असीमित अवसर हैं, लेकिन चुनौतियां भी उतनी ही हैं। चर्चा कीजिए।

In order to boost employment and address the various economic issues, the current government is pushing the start-up ecosystem to a great extent.

Opportunities for startups :

- India has a great scope for research and development and also the introduction of latest technology to address various government issues.
- Huge Market demand for latest goods and services.
- Support from government policies with easy financing
- Huge employment generation ~~and~~ along with multiplier effect in the economy.

For raghav jain(raghav.jain0604@gmail.com)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Challenges :

- low ~~go~~ public expenditure on research and development (less than one percent of the GDP)
- Lack of adequate infrastructure and technologies.
- Low level of vocational education
- Poor quality of research institutions.
- Low value culture of innovation and risk taking in the country
- Very bleak chances of success at the commercial level.

Government initiatives like Startup India, Smart hackathon etc are a good move but in order to get better results, it is important to improve the overall research culture and increase in the number of Atal Tinkering Labs.

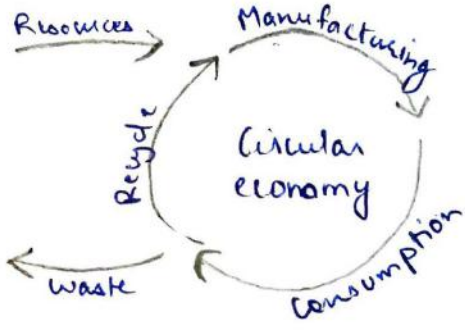
For raghav jain(raghav.jain0604@gmail.com)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

4. The term 'Circular Economy' is often seen in news. What are the principles that it is based on? Bring out its relevance for India. **(150 words) 10**

'चक्रीय अर्थव्यवस्था' (सर्कुलर इकॉनमी) पद प्राय: सुर्खियों में रहता है। वे कौन-से सिद्धांत हैं जिन पर यह आधारित है? भारत के लिए इसकी प्रासंगिकता स्पष्ट कीजिए।

In the backdrop of massive waste generation and its poor disposal system, the concept of 'circular economy' has emerged into picture.



Principles

- Circular economy is based on the principle of recycling of materials to the extent possible.
- It aims for sustainability of resources
- Environmental protection is ensured through proper disposal of wastage.
- Aim is to ensure maximum efficiency

For raghav jain(raghav.jain0604@gmail.com)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

and optimum utilisation of resources.

Relevance for India

- India generates a huge amount of waste which can be recycled to save our precious resources.
- Example – if we segregate plastic and reuse it, we not only save money but also protect environment.
- Huge municipal waste can be converted into energy through waste to energy plants
- Circular economy can decrease the overall cost of manufacturing, save our resources and enhance better distribution to reduce regional imbalances.

SDG 12 (responsible production and consumption) can only be achieved if economic experts involve 'circular economy' principles while formulating policies.

For raghav jain(raghav.jain0604@gmail.com)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

5. Assess the performance of Pradhan Mantri Jan-Dhan Yojana in achieving its stated objective of financial inclusion. **(150 words) 10**

वित्तीय समावेशन के अपने निर्धारित उद्देश्य को प्राप्त करने में प्रधानमंत्री जन-धन योजना के प्रदर्शन का आकलन कीजिए।

In order to facilitate financial inclusion and to improve governance, Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana was introduced.

SUCCESS of Yojana :

- There has been a huge increase in the number of total bank accounts which means formalization of economy
- Reduction in zero balance accounts by more than 80% (economic survey 2018)
- As per Global Findex report, more than 80% of adult males have proper functioning bank accounts
- 55% of global new accounts had its presence in India in 2018.
- Yojana has facilitated Direct Benefit Transfer and reduced leakages

For raghav jain(raghav.jain0604@gmail.com)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- It has also led to better governance through JAM trinity

SOME LIMITATIONS

- Mere opening of bank accounts will not work till the time citizens are digitally literate on financial aspects.
- Low presence of banks in remote areas
- Low quality of banking infrastructure in rural areas.
- Increase in banking frauds (cyberattacks)
- Gender gap – still according to studies, less than 2/3rd of the total women have bank accounts

In order to leverage the actual benefits of financial inclusion, government should focus on 'Indian Post Payments Bank' that have huge coverage and potential to reach to the remotest areas of the country.

For raghav jain(raghav.jain0604@gmail.com)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

6. How does pollution in rivers impact the surrounding ecosystem? Explain why such pollution has not shown signs of improvement, despite various government initiatives. **(150 words) 10**

नदियों के प्रदूषण से आसपास का पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र कैसे प्रभावित होता है? समझाइए कि विभिन्न सरकारी पहलों के बावजूद इस प्रकार के प्रदूषण में सुधार के संकेत क्यों नहीं है।

In the backdrop of a worse environmental Performance rank of 177 out of 180, India certainly needs to focus on pollution abatement activities especially water pollution.

Effects of River Pollution

- Impact on biodiversity – river pollution has an adverse impact on biodiversity which impacts the movement and food cycle of marine animals.
- Impact on surrounding lands – it also deteriorates the quality of soil in nearby areas and impacting agriculture warsely.
- Impact on human health – people who

For raghav jain(raghav.jain0604@gmail.com)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

use river water face health issues directly or indirectly through biomagnification

Reasons for bleak improvement :

- how sewage treatment plants along the rivers
- Disposal of hazardous effluents by the industries without any treatment.
- Poor government checks on the operations of polluting industries.
- Toilets not connected to sewages and fecal sludge directly goes to rivers.
- Agricultural run-offs

Only 28% of toilets in Uttar Pradesh are connected to sewage system and rest is thrown into the rivers as such. This has to be avoided through establishment of treatment plants and heavy fines for pollutons.

For raghav jain(raghav.jain0604@gmail.com)

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

7. What is project MANAV launched by the Department of Biotechnology? Highlight the significance of this project. **(150 words) 10**

जैव प्रौद्योगिकी विभाग द्वारा आरंभ की गई मानव (MANAV) परियोजना क्या है? इस परियोजना के महत्व पर प्रकाश डालिए।

Department of Biotechnology has launched a project 'MANAV' to gain insights into humane genome to get the following benefits:

i) better disease prevention
ii) cure diseases like cancer.
iii) precise drug delivers.
iv) understanding of humane genome
v) Data analytics and policy formulation

For raghav jain(raghav.jain0604@gmail.com)

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

For raghav jain(raghav.jain0604@gmail.com)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

8. Highlighting the properties and applications of superconductors, discuss the constraints related to their practical use. **(150 words) 10**

अतिचालकों के गुणों और अनुप्रयोगों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, इनके व्यावहारिक उपयोग से संबंधित बाधाओं की विवेचना कीजिए।

For raghav jain(raghav.jain0604@gmail.com)

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

For raghav jain(raghav.jain0604@gmail.com)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

9. Discuss the reasons behind India becoming a major destination as well as a transit hub for drug trafficking in South Asia. How does this effect India's internal security? **(150 words) 10**

दक्षिण एशिया में भारत के मादक पदार्थों की तस्करी के प्रमुख गंतव्य स्थल के साथ-साथ पारगमन केंद्र बनने के कारणों पर चर्चा कीजिए। यह भारत की आंतरिक सुरक्षा को कैसे प्रभावित करता है?

Major Reasons behind India as a destination and a transit-hub for drug-trafficking :

i) Porous borders - which facilitate illegal ~~pro~~ infiltration of people and drug dealers.

ii) Close proximity to golden triangle (Myanmar, Laos, Thailand) and golden crescent (Pakistan, Afghanistan, Iran)

iii) North-east insurgency - which hampers governance and favours such organised crime.

iv) Local demand for source of income of extremists or other organised criminals.

For raghav jain(raghav.jain0604@gmail.com)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Affect on Internal security

- Such drug-trafficking creates problems in governance.
- Tool to radicalize youth and engage them in extremists activities
- Cross border infilteration can lead to terrorists entering Indian soil.
- Can be related to other organized crime like human trafficking or illegal supply of arms.
- Can hamper stability and favours insurgency further more.

Organised Crime should be curtailed so as to ensure terrorists financing. Institutions like 'Financial Intelligence Unit' have to play a greater role in this.

For raghav jain(raghav.jain0604@gmail.com)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

10. The development of border areas is an important element in border management. In this context, discuss how the Border Area Development Programme (BADP) seeks to ameliorate the problems faced in border areas. **(150 words) 10**

सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों का विकास वस्तुतः सीमा प्रबंधन का एक महत्वपूर्ण घटक है। इस संदर्भ में, चर्चा कीजिए कि सीमा क्षेत्र विकास कार्यक्रम (BADP), सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों की समस्याओं में कैसे सुधार लाना चाहता है।

The major problem India is having with all its neighbouring countries is low level of border mangement in the form of no demarkation and infrastructure to check cross border movements.

Problems:

- Demarkation of borders
- Low infrastructural development
- Infilteration
- Organised crime
- Improper use of technology
- Poor checking on borders
- Poor road development.
- Bureaucratic hurdles

For raghav jain(raghav.jain0604@gmail.com)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Border Area Development Program to seek solutions :

- Focus on road development so as to enhance easy supply or transport of combat and non-combat materials.
- Reduced bureaucratic hurdles due to automatic clearances (100 km on LAC requires no forest clearances)
- Financial autonomy to spend money as per the requirement
- Use of technology like Comprehensive Integrated Border Management system (CIBMS) and BOLD-QIT along with smart fences.
- Integrated Check Posts to keep a look on cross border movements.

For raghav jain(raghav.jain0604@gmail.com)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

11. Examine whether Fixed Term Employment will be able to achieve the objectives of ease of doing business, achieving labour welfare and job creation. **(250 words) 15**

परीक्षण कीजिए कि क्या नियत अवधि का रोजगार, ईज ऑफ़ डूइंग बिज़नेस, श्रम कल्याण और रोजगार सृजन के उद्देश्यों को प्राप्त करने में सक्षम होगा।

In the process of bringing ease in labour reforms and enhance employment, government recently came up with amendments in fixed term employment.

Fixed Term Employment and Easy of Doing Business :

- It allows the employers to hire workers for a specific period and ensures flexibility in human resource practices.
- Quality of workforce can be maintained through firing of incompetent workers.
- Doesn't involve too many social welfare laws for the workers and decrease in red-tapism.

For raghav jain(raghav.jain0604@gmail.com)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- It ensures low cost as employers don't have to pay expenses like Provident Fund contribution, thus increasing cost competitiveness.

Job Creation :

- With the rise in culture of Gig economy, fixed term employment can surely increase job creation.
- Employees have an option to change their jobs frequently as no long term bonds are signed (Flexibility)
- It also gives leverage to employers to change the scale of workforce without facing the disadvantaged costs related to permanent jobs and hence are more able to generate employment.

For raghav jain(raghav.jain0604@gmail.com)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Labour Welfare

- Labour welfare exists for only those who are keen to diversify their profiles
- Factory workers who want security of tenure will be left vulnerable.
- There is no guarantee of recruitment once the fixed term is over.
- There might be chances of poor working conditions (as against article 42 of Constitution).

In order to enhance genuine benefits of this law, government should keep a check over maintainence of worker's rights and ensuring that they have some security of work in one establishment or the other, through generation of large employments.

For raghav jain(raghav.jain0604@gmail.com)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

12. A growing livestock sector augurs well for the low income households to augment their income and escape poverty. Discuss. Further, suggest some strategies for ensuring sustainable livestock sector growth in India. **(250 words) 15**

एक वृद्धिशील पशुधन क्षेत्रक निम्न आय वाले परिवारों के लिए अपनी आय में वृद्धि करने और गरीबी से बाहर निकलने हेतु शुभ संकेत है। चर्चा कीजिए। इसके अतिरिक्त, भारत में पशुधन क्षेत्रक का संधारणीय विकास सुनिश्चित करने हेतु कुछ रणनीतियों का सुझाव दीजिए।

In the backdrop of agricultural distress, it is now important for farming community to look for alternate options and move towards an 'Integrated Agricultural Practices' culture.

Reasons to focus on livestock:

- Indian agriculture is rainfall dependent and with increase in Climate Change related ~~activiti~~ disasters, it is important to have livestock for security of income.
- High level of livestock supply erodes the problem of raw material.
- It can help farmers to get out of their debt trap (escape poverty)

For raghav jain(raghav.jain0604@gmail.com)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- Diversifying activities can reduce the overall risk factor.
- It can generate extra employment eliminating the issue of disguised employment in agriculture.
- It can surely augment income as the growth of livestock sector is higher than agricultural growth.

SOME Related Facts

- According to last year's economic survey, the share of livestock has increased from 4% (2005) to 13% (2015) in total agricultural income.
- Only 15% of diary products are processed in India which gives a great scope to generate employment through livestock related processing units.

STRATEGIES :

- To ensure sustainable livestock,

For raghav jain(raghav.jain0604@gmail.com)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

it is important to make farmers aware of technical aspects of the industry through Krishi Vigyan Kendras.

- Formulating proper policy on the basis of market demand and supply.
- Use of technology (VSATs) or radios to increase livestock knowledge.
- Role of NGOs like 'Sanjeevani' to ~~mai~~ make farmers aware and promote such practices.
- Focus on indigenous species

Government initiatives like 'Rashtriya Gokul Mission' ~~with~~ can bring great success if knowledge is penetrated especially in rainfed areas, where the scope of livestock is even more.

For raghav jain(raghav.jain0604@gmail.com)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

13. Examine whether the time has come for India to usher in full liberalisation of the Capital Account. **(250 words) 15**

परीक्षण कीजिए कि क्या भारत के लिए पूंजी खाते के पूर्ण उदारीकरण की शुरुआत करने का समय आ गया है।

In order to become a global economic giant, the debate has begun whether full liberalisation of Capital Account should be done or not.

- Liberalisation of Capital Account means putting no restrictions in the exchange of local and foreign currencies for capital investment.

- Tarapore Committee, much earlier, recommended for capital account liberalisation for various economic gains.

CONDITIONS required for capital account liberalisation:

i) High foreign exchange reserves
ii) Low level of inflation.

For raghav jain(raghav.jain0604@gmail.com)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

iii) Low level of non-performing assets
iv) Strong Capital Market.

Benefits of liberalisation:

- It can increase the flow of foreign exchange into the country.
- Ensures ease of doing business.
- Option for domestic investors to diversify their portfolios, by investing in foreign markets.
- Makes India appear as a global economic giant (geoeconomic advantage)
- Ensures better confidence amongst foreign investors.

Disadvantages of liberalisation

- It can bring volatility in capital market.

For raghav jain(raghav.jain0604@gmail.com)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- It can result in excessive capital outflows.
- Variability in forex reserves
- Low stability in inflation rates.
- Concerns over economic sovereignty also

India is still facing the problem of NPAs and government major objective is to contain inflation to protect poor.

Till the time internal economy develops, India should not go for capital account liberalisation totally, especially considering the fact that many sectors already have 100% FDI policy (Pharmaceuticals, DTH etc).

For raghav jain(raghav.jain0604@gmail.com)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

14. Highlighting the challenges to agriculture extension in India, discuss how ICT can help in addressing them. **(250 words) 15**

भारत में कृषि विस्तार के समक्ष चुनौतियों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, चर्चा कीजिए कि इन्हें दूर करने में ICT से कैसे सहायता मिल सकती है।

In the backdrop of adverse climatic changes, it is now important for Indian agriculture to be more data and knowledge based as a part of mitigation strategies.

Challenges to agricultural extension:

- Low penetration of extension services in far away remote areas.
- Lack of awareness on the part of farmers ~~to~~ about such services.
- Low government initiatives in this regard
- Lack of use of civil society or NGOs to provide extension services.

For raghav jain(raghav.jain0604@gmail.com)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- Low level of investment and low usage of technology to provide adequate information.
- Poor data collection and forecasting systems.

Use of ICT

- Information and Communication Technology has the potential to reach remote areas through Village Resource Centres (VRCs) where actual experts can't reach.
- It can facilitate the spread of best available information onsight without any need for physical travel.
- ICT along with technologies like Artificial Intelligence and Big Data

For raghav jain(raghav.jain0604@gmail.com)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Analytics can improve forecasting.

- ICT can be used by government through various NGOs (Vasudha Foundation) to reach far flegged areas.

SUCCESS STORY - Microsoft came up with an artificial intelligence application which guided farmers on seed sowing, chemical nutrients, timing of sow etc. It was used in Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka and resulted in 20% -30% increase in yields.

Extension services are a key to agricultural success as data based policy and farm practices can only lead to sustainable agriculture.

For raghav jain(raghav.jain0604@gmail.com)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

15. Now that it has been two years since introduction of GST in India, do you think the system is on the path to achieve its intended objectives? Support your answer with relevant facts. **(250 words) 15**

अब जबकि भारत में GST को लागू हुए दो वर्ष हो गए हैं, क्या आप मानते हैं कि यह प्रणाली अपने अपेक्षित उद्देश्यों को प्राप्त करने के पथ पर अग्रसर है? प्रासंगिक तथ्यों से अपने उत्तर की पुष्टि कीजिए।

GST was introduced with the objective of a single tax structure in the whole country and to bring 'ease in doing' business

SUCCESS OF GST :

- Formalization of economy - more than 48 lakh enterprises registered under GST during the first year only
- Increase in indirect taxes - After its introduction, there was an increase of 12% indirect tax revenue collection.
- Direct Tax collection - Due to

For raghav jain(raghav.jain0604@gmail.com)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

formalization, direct tax to GDP ratio was 5.98% which is highest in the last one decade.

- Removed cascading effect of taxes
- Ease in doing business through 'Composition scheme'. ~~and~~

Limitations

- It is believed that GST has led to decline in GDP growth rate which according to latest estimates has gone to around five percent.
- Delays in input tax credits – hampering working capital flows.
- Multiple tax slabs – 5%, 12%, 18% and 28%.
- Not under GST – alcohol, electricity

For raghav jain(raghav.jain0604@gmail.com)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

and petroleum which accounts for approximately one-third of the total indirect taxes.

It can't be denied that GST has made the concept of 'single uniform market' a reality and also multiple rates are due to ground realities to facilitate poor.

Future actions should focus on bringing electricity and petroleum under GST so as to bring transparency in these areas also.

For raghav jain(raghav.jain0604@gmail.com)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

16. Write a brief note on Carbon Capture and Storage. Mention its potential benefits and discuss the challenges that need to be addressed for its wide-scale deployment in India. **(250 words) 15**

कार्बन अभिग्रहण और भण्डारण पर संक्षिप्त टिप्पणी लिखिए। इसके संभावित लाभों का उल्लेख कीजिए तथा भारत में इसके व्यापक पैमाने पर परिनियोजन में आने वाली उन चुनौतियों की विवेचना कीजिए जिन्हें दूर किए जाने की आवश्यकता है।

With the increase in green house gases in the atmosphere and worldwide efforts to reduce their negative effects, the concept of carbon capture and storage has been introduced.

- Carbon Capture and Storage (CCS) is a technique to catch carbon components in the atmosphere and to bury them under the earth for indefinite period.
- CCS is done through the use of various minerals to make carbon compounds that can be stored afterwards.
- Other techniques include storing

For raghav jain(raghav.jain0604@gmail.com)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Carbon in deep wells or within rocks and soil.

Benefits of CCS :

- It can tremendously reduced the Carbon content in the atmosphere and hence GHGs.
- It is sustainable in nature as it can store carbon for indefinite period.
- It ~~can be~~ doesn't lead to utilization of productive resources in the process.

Challenges

: Such techniques have not been deployed at a large scale.

- The success percentage is still not guaranteed.
- Low research and development on CCS.

For raghav jain(raghav.jain0604@gmail.com)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- Can have multiplier negative effect if done wrong.

There is a further extension of CCS in the form of 'Carbon Capture and Storage Utilization', which involves the use of carbon for further productive activities e.g. drilling oil out of deep interiors.

For raghav jain(raghav.jain0604@gmail.com)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

17. Highlight the gender specific challenges faced during disaster management. In this regard, discuss how the disaster management cycle can be made more gender sensitive. (250 words) 15

आपदा प्रबंधन के दौरान सामने आने वाली लैंगिक विशिष्ट चुनौतियों पर प्रकाश डालिए। इस संबंध में, चर्चा कीजिए कि किस प्रकार आपदा प्रबंधन चक्र को लैंगिक रूप से और अधिक संवेदनशील बनाया जा सकता है।

During any disaster, women community is always more vulnerable to men community and hence disaster policies should consider this aspect also while formulation.

Gender Specific Challenges

- Less physical strength amongst women to rescue themselves from tough situations (trapped in building).
- Dignity issues amongst women that can be compromised when the disaster comes.
- Less financial independence which can create issues for women if displaced ~~of~~ due to disasters.

For raghav jain(raghav.jain0604@gmail.com)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- For men, it can be working in dangerous factories (mining) against which they are more vulnerable

DISASTER CYCLE AND GENDER SENSITIVE

- Pre-disaster - government should make arrangements and regular check ~~for~~ on disaster proof housing where women are usually present during disasters.

  Steps should be taken to enhance more disaster related insurance coverage amongst women community.

- During Disaster - Women and children should be rescued first as they have low physical capabilities and are more prone to disaster adverse effects.

For raghav jain(raghav.jain0604@gmail.com)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- Post-Disaster - Rehabilitation for women community and involving NGO's to ensure that they are not exploited due to their adverse conditions.

Also, local government should provide employment and sources of livelihood for women who lost family in the process.

It is important for government to bring gender sensitivity in disaster planning to make it more sustainable.

For raghav jain(raghav.jain0604@gmail.com)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

18. Though there are some notable individual achievements, the overall participation of women in scientific research has been abysmally low. Examine. What steps have been taken by the government in this regard? **(250 words) 15**

भले ही, कुछ उल्लेखनीय व्यक्तिगत उपलब्धियाँ हों, लेकिन वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान में महिलाओं की समग्र भागीदारी अत्यंत निम्नस्तरीय रही है। परीक्षण कीजिए। इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं?

Science achievers in various fields are usually known to be men in India, although the overall literacy rate of women is higher.

Reasons for low achievements in science amongst women:

i) Low proportion of higher education amongst women.

ii) Domestic responsibilities which erodes their further career prospects.

iii) Low enrolment in STEM programs.

iv) Requires large gestation period for success in a scientific field which women generally are not able to afford.

For raghav jain(raghav.jain0604@gmail.com)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

GOVERNMENT STEPS :

- Initiatives like 'KIRAN' scheme to increase the involvement of women community in scientific fields.
- Scholarships through 'UDAN' program to allow merit women to carry on higher studies.
- Emphasizing upon enrolment of women in STEM programmes.
- More investment in overall research institutions and introduction of 'Atal Tinkering Labs' to enhance the overall culture of innovation.
- Other schemes like 'IMPRESS' and smart city hackathon to encourage youth especially girls

For raghav jain(raghav.jain0604@gmail.com)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

to contribute to scientific development

→ It is important to leverage the mental capabilities of women community so as to introduce women in the list of legends like C.V. Raman, APJ Abdul Kalam etc.

For raghav jain(raghav.jain0604@gmail.com)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

19. Discuss the significance of the recent amendments made in the NIA act and the UAPA Act for countering terrorism. **(250 words) 15**

आतंकवाद का मुकाबला करने हेतु NIA अधिनियम और UAPA अधिनियम में हाल ही में किए गए संशोधनों के महत्व की विवेचना कीजिए।

The government has introduced amendments in NIA act and UAPA act in order to keep a check over all growing radicalization and terrorists activities

AMENDMENTS

- Provisions to declare an individual as a terrorist.
- Power to NIA to look into terror cases without approval of state government.
- Seizing of assets of the person declared as terrorist.
- Use of police force for investigation by NIA rather than just DSP

For raghav jain(raghav.jain0604@gmail.com)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

SIGNIFICANCE

- The amendments aim to empower terror fighting institutions and hence it will lead to better planning and implementation of policies against terrorism.
- It can chance better as well as quick investigation as local police is more known to ground position.
- It will solve NIA's problem of not having adequate staff to carry investigations.
- It will bring in efficiencies and clear jurisdictions as prior approval of states will not hamper the

For raghav jain(raghav.jain0604@gmail.com)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

proceedings.

- It will raise India's position in international terror fight arena as earlier we were accused of not stating individuals as terrorists but demanding the same at international level.

Though there are concerns on federal structure due to more powers to Central agencies, but national security should always be kept at high stake and these amendments are a good move to ensure that Pathankot and Pulwama incidents are not repeated in future.

For raghav jain(raghav.jain0604@gmail.com)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

20. The national security architecture needs to be robust enough to deal with present and evolving threats. Elaborating on the statement, discuss the recent steps taken for modernisation of the national security architecture. **(250 words) 15**

वर्तमान और भावी (उभरते) खतरों से निपटने के लिए राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा संरचना को पर्याप्त सुदृढ़ करने की आवश्यकता है। इस कथन का सविस्तार वर्णन करते हुए, राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा संरचना के आधुनिकीकरण हेतु हाल ही में उठाए गए कदमों की विवेचना कीजिए।

In the backdrop of increased national terror threats and lone wolf attacks, Indian government has brought changes in National security architecture.

→ Cabinet Committee on Security

- Prime Minister
- Defense Minister
- Home Minister
- Finance Minister
- External affairs minister

→ National Security Advisor

- Deputy (Internal affairs)
- Deputy (Strategic affairs)
- Deputy (Technology)
- Deputy (Military advisor)

→ Strategic group under NSA consisting of secretary of finance, defence and

For raghav jain(raghav.jain0604@gmail.com)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

home ministry along with chiefs of all three defence forces.

MODERNISATION

- Cabinet committee on security to take quick and expertise decisions on defense planning and strategies.
- Introduction of military advisor to enhance border protection.
- Defence Planning Committee for procurement of necessary defense equipments.
- Focus on local production through 'Indigenously Designed Developed and Manufactured'.
- Defence coridors in Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh.
- Chief of Defence staff to bring coordination in all three defence forces.
- Initiatives like 'Operation Rakshya

For raghav jain(raghav.jain0604@gmail.com)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Gyan' and 'Technology Development Fund'.

→ India ~~needs~~ ~~a~~ should focus on cross platform recruitment of experts from different fields like social media, technical intelligence and terror fighting.

→ A 360° degree approach can be a great step involving better investigation teams and intelligence agencies along with diplomatic measures to control terrorism in the subcontinent.

For raghav jain(raghav.jain0604@gmail.com)